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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

FARNBOROUGH

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# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*and*

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

*for*

1946

W. C. D. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(From February, 1946)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, M.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF  
(WITH QUALIFICATIONS)

---

*Medical Officer of Health :*

W. C. D. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Returned from H.M. Forces, February, 1946)

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*  
*and*  
*Superintendent of Public Cleansing :*

H. L. SNOWDEN

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute  
Certified Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute  
Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene  
Certified Building Inspector, Institution of Municipal Engineers  
Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

J. ASTIN

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute

*Chief Clerk :*

Miss M. M. HOPPINS

(To August, 1946)

A. C. AYLESBURY

(From September, 1946)

*Clerks :*

Miss J. NEAL

Miss I. TOTTLE

*Assistant :*

W. G. HOWE

*Rodent Officer :*

A. E. SCOTT

*Ambulance Drivers and Officers :*

A. GAINES (*Senior*)

S. RIDGERS

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946

*To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1946.

The sanitary circumstances of the area and food inspection are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

## SECTION A.

### VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Registrar General's Estimate of population mid-year 1946 (excluding Military population) ... ..	18,370
Civilian population at 31st December, 1946, as supplied by National Registration Officer... ..	19,767
Area of District ... ..	4,310·81 acres
Number of dwelling houses at 31st December, 1946 ... ..	4,326

#### Live Births.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	405	197	208
Illegitimate ... ..	36	18	18

#### Still Births.

Legitimate ... ..	16	7	9
Illegitimate ... ..	3	1	2

#### Deaths.

Deaths from puerperal causes.

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</i>
Puerperal sepsis ... ..	Nil	Nil
Other maternal causes ... ..	1	2·2

Deaths of infants under one year of age.

Legitimate ... ..	10
Illegitimate ... ..	1

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	24·7
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	1

The other certified causes of death were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	7
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	21
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	14
Diabetes	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	48
Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years (included above)	...	...	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	5
Premature Birth	...	...	...	3
Congenital Causes	...	...	...	4
Suicide	...	...	...	1
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	2
Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	3
All Other Causes	...	...	...	13

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory work is carried out on behalf of the Department by the County Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory, both situated at Winchester.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

The Council own two motor ambulances, one for infectious disease and one for non-infectious and accident cases. The removal of infectious cases is undertaken for three neighbouring authorities and non-infectious and accident cases for one of these authorities.

A report on the working of the Service is included in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who is in charge of the Ambulance Department.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

Arrangements operating during the year were as follows :—

##### (a) General.

South Farnborough Nursing Association, one District Nurse.

North Farnborough Nursing Association, one District Nurse.

Cove and South Hawley Nursing Association, one part time

District Nurse.

R.A.E. Benevolent and Hospital Committee, one Nurse.

These services are provided by the Associations in question, and no contributions are made by the Local Authority.



## **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

(Provided by the County Council).

Maternity Centres available for this District are :—

Cove :—

Labour Hall, Cove Road. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Farnborough :—

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at :—

Cove :—

Labour Hall, Cove Road. 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month at 2 p.m.

Farnborough :—

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays in the month at 2 p.m.

## **Orthopaedic Clinic.**

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road, Farnborough.

Surgeon's Clinic. 1st Wednesday in each month at 2 p.m.

Remedial Clinic. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.

## **Tuberculosis Clinic.**

Manor Park House, Aldershot.

Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Saturdays at 10 a.m.

## **Venereal Disease Clinic.**

Manor Park House, Aldershot.

Males. Mondays 5 p.m.

Females. Wednesday all day from 9.30 a.m.

## **Birth Control.**

There is a Birth Control Clinic held in Aldershot.

## **Hospitals.**

The Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital, a voluntary institution, is the only civil hospital situated within the District.

The Council continued their grant of £105 per annum to the funds.

Cases of Infectious Disease are accommodated in the Civil Isolation Hospital, Aldershot.

## **Midwifery Service.**

Two Midwives employed by the County Council cover the District.

## **Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.**

The Maternity Unit attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital, was in great demand during the year.

There is in addition a private Maternity Home in the District.

## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

#### **Infectious Diseases**

Infectious Diseases notified during the year were :—

Measles ... ..	17
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	2
B.T. Malaria (contracted abroad) ... ..	1

#### **Diphtheria Immunization.**

The following statistics show the work carried out during the year.

Children who were immunized while between 1-5 years ... 157

Children who were immunized while between 5-14 years ... 43

---

200

---

Number of "refresher" doses given during 1946.

Children between 5-14 years ... .. 31

Towards the end of 1946, a propaganda campaign was commenced which has resulted in improved figures for that period of the year and, with this continued publicity, it is anticipated that far better results will be obtained during 1947.

#### **Scabies Order, 1941.**

Persons affected with scabies and other verminous conditions are treated at the Cleansing Station, Laburnum Road, Aldershot by arrangement with the Borough Council.

The clothing and bedding is treated at our Steam Disinfecting Station.

43 cases were notified during the year.

*I am, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,*

*Your Obedient Servant,*

W. C. D. WALMSLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1946

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for 1946 and the 7th as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Although the report relates to the work of the Department during 1946, the financial figures relating to the Public Cleansing and Ambulance services are for the financial year ended 31st March, 1947.

It was only to be expected that after such a destructive War the task of reconstruction would be long and difficult. Goods and materials are scarce and in consequence the delivery of vehicles and equipment a very lengthy procedure. Nevertheless progress has been made.

The income from salvage amounting to £3,213 was the highest since 1943. The need for salvage is as great now as at any time during the War and it becomes more and more evident that this need will continue for many years to come. In fact, it is my opinion that it will become a permanent feature of the work of Local Authorities. I do not think that the economy of the Country will allow us to return to the wasteful practice of the past when these raw materials were destroyed making it necessary to purchase similar materials abroad for shipment to this country.

In February the Department took part in a very successful Local Government Exhibition held in the Town Hall at which the various activities of the Department were illustrated and described.

There was one change in the staff during the year. The Chief Clerk (Miss M. M. Hoppins) resigned her position in August on obtaining a similar post with the adjacent Urban District of Frimley and Camberley. Miss Hoppins gave excellent service during the 2 years she was in the Department. The post was filled by Mr. A. C. Aylesbury.

In December the Council approved the appointment of an Additional Sanitary Inspector, which position had been vacant since June, 1942.

To enable the Offices of the Health Department and the Food Office at 4, Reading Road, Farnborough, to be reverted to housing accommodation, both Departments were transferred in September to Belgrave House, Farnborough Road.

## **SECTION C.**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

#### **1. WATER**

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

##### **Sources of Supply.**

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is drawn from springs in the Bagshot sands, and at Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath from deep wells in chalk.

##### **Treatment.**

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, in subsiding basins, sand filtration and chlorination before being pumped into supply.

The Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath sources have a total hardness of 19.5 grains per gallon, and at all these stations softening by lime process is carried out, in addition to filtration and chlorination, in order to reduce the hardness to the statutory limit of 12 grains per gallon.

##### **Purity of Supply.**

All sources are practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but all are given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are regularly examined at frequent intervals by the Company's resident Chemist and Bacteriologist, and in addition samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water supplied by the Company is not plumbo-solvent but lead pipes are not generally approved for service connections on account of the aggressive nature of the subsoil in many parts of the area.

##### **Conditions of Supply Generally.**

The supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant, and laid on directly from the main to the house taps. Outside standpipes are mainly used for such purposes as gardens or car washing. Their use for domestic purposes is discouraged and only in exceptional circumstances allowed.

As a result of the wet and cool conditions during the year, particularly in summer, the demand for water was considerably reduced and there were no difficulties in maintaining an adequate supply for all purposes without restriction.

With a few exceptions all houses in the district are provided with a piped supply from the mains.

The water from a well serving a house in the centre of the district was submitted for analysis and found to be satisfactory.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid-Wessex Water Company for information supplied for this section of the Report.

## 2. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

### Salvage

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1947, 803 tons of salvaged materials were returned to industry which is equivalent to 3.5 cwt. of salvage from each household or premises in the district. The revenue therefrom amounted to £3,213. This brings the total amount of materials salvaged in Farnborough since 1939 to 5,369 tons, producing an income to the Council of £19,156.

Although the figures over the past twelve months are higher than last year and considerably higher than the average for Urban Districts generally, I consider there is still room for improvement. Only half the total amount of waste paper collected in the peak year of 1943 was collected during the twelve months, yet far more paper is being distributed. Paper put in dustbins or carelessly burnt, is revenue lost to the district. In addition the national position has also to be considered. The paper which is being lost all over the country makes it necessary to import pulp from abroad and seriously retards the country's reconstruction programme.

The most important problem is to obtain the full co-operation of all households and in order to do this, the great necessity for salvage of suitable materials must be continually emphasised. A return throughout the whole country to the results obtained in the peak year of 1943 would considerably help the country's stricken economy.

The high figure for kitchen waste collected per 1,000 of the population is very satisfactory.

The Salvage Stewards Scheme continued to operate in the district and some 587 Salvage Stewards performed their duties very satisfactorily. In October a Meeting of Salvage Stewards was organized and held in the Town Hall, Farnborough. Mr. J. C. Dawes, *C.B.E.*, Director of Salvage and Recovery, was able to attend the Meeting and addressed the some 250 stewards present. The object of the Meeting was to explain the continued need for salvage and to discuss generally organization and arrangements in the district. A questionnaire had been delivered to all Stewards prior to the Meeting asking for opinions and suggestions on the present system. At the close of the Meeting a tea was provided by the Council. Apart from showing the Council's appreciation of the good work carried out by the Stewards over a considerable period, the Meeting proved very valuable as a publicity medium for reviving the falling salvage figures.

The girl salvage collectors are still with the Department and continue to give excellent service.

The operation of the service was made very difficult during the severe weather early in 1947.

The electric mobile conveyor ordered in October, 1945, was delivered in May, 1946, and this machine has proved very valuable for loading baled paper and rags on to lorries.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector continued to act as Assistant Honorary District Adviser on Salvage and Recovery under the Board of Trade until 31st March, 1947, when the Advisory scheme came to an end.



# STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH, 1947.

Materials	1940-41		Year Ended 31-3-1942		Year Ended 31-3-1943		Year Ended 31-3-1944		Year Ended 31-3-1945		Year Ended 31-3-1946		Year Ended 31-3-1947		Total To 31-3-1947	
	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £	Wt. dis- posed of TONS	Amt. Rec. £
Kitchen Waste ...	156	191	243	335	334	466	262	353	328	452	383	575	430	645	2136	3016
Paper ...	245	1002	229	1024	272	1757	206	1396	191	1282	180	1185	163	1068	1486	8714
Metals ...	79	168	111	178	239	386	174	239	118	236	125	172	113	172	959	1551
Textiles ...	19	104	14	210	25	543	27	599	33	708	27	593	20	424	165	3181
Bottles and Jars ...	52	118	37	112	100	328	87	219	73	186	58	286	65	538	472	1787
Bones ...	9	28	9	30	12	58	15	82	19	89	15	79	12	64	91	430
Rubber ...	—	—	2	5	13	35	13	35	5	13	1	5	—	—	34	93
Misc. ...	1	10	1	26	3	26	1	18	2	20	1	5	—	63	9	145
Waste Paper Bonus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Kitchen Waste Bonus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	—	216
TOTALS ...	561	1621	646	1895	998	3599	785	2941	769	2986	790	2900	803	3213	5352	19156

Total Weight to 31st March, 1947, 5,352 tons. Total Income to 31st March, 1947, £19,156.

Note.—Figures are taken to the nearest ton in weight and nearest £ in income.

## **Publicity.**

The two hoardings situate in the South and West Wards have been put to good use during the year and have provided valuable salvage publicity.

In November, 1946, a kitchen waste display loaned from the Board of Trade was displayed in Messrs. Darracott's window in Lynchford Road, and in March, 1947, a Waste Paper window exhibit installed in the window space of Messrs. Thomas White & Co., Lynchford Road. Although I did not consider these particular displays sufficiently striking, I hope the Board of Trade will develop this method of publicity.

## **Paper.**

163 tons of paper, 17 tons less than last year, were collected and sold producing a revenue of £1,090.

In an effort to produce better results in the district, it was decided to issue to each individual householder a sandbag suitably stencilled in which to save paper, but up to the end of the year it had not been possible to obtain the sandbags.

The Board of Trade realising the urgent need for increased collection throughout the Country, introduced in January, 1946, a "Waste Paper—Increased Collection Allowance" whereby a payment of £1 per ton on tonnage in excess of 80% of the equivalent previous period is paid, which resulted in a bonus for the year of £23 for this district.

## **Textiles.**

This is a very remunerative item and by our system of collection the textiles are kept clean and dry which enables us to sell in the best markets. Unfortunately our collection was 7 tons less than last year, the 20 tons returned to industry producing a revenue of £424.

## **Bones.**

Although our bone collection, totalling 12 tons, again exceeded the quota laid down by the Board of Trade there was a fall from last year of 2 tons in the amount collected. The 360 communal bone receptacles in use in the district, are located at or near the premises of the Salvage Stewards.

## **Tins and Metals.**

Tins are not a remunerative item of salvage but it is better to sell tins rather than dispose of them in the tip where they are troublesome to handle. Sixteen tons of heavy iron scrap and 95 tons of other ferrous scrap were sold, chiefly baled tins.

The tin baling press continued to give good service.

## **Kitchen Waste.**

The 430 tons of kitchen waste collected would be sufficient to fatten approximately that number of pigs.

To encourage development of existing collection arrangements, the Board of Trade introduced in November, 1946, a kitchen waste collection allowance by which a bonus of 10/- per ton was paid on kitchen waste collected to all Local Authorities who were not operating sterilization plants. This has resulted in a revenue, for the district, of £113 . 16s. . 6d. up to 31st March, 1947.

The kitchen waste collected is delivered to the Concentrator Plant at Aldershot operated by Messrs. National By-Products Limited, as agents for the Board of Trade.

Communal street bins used for the collection of kitchen waste in the district are emptied twice weekly and taken to the Depot as often as possible for cleansing.

In November, 1946, the Committee decided to purchase a steam plant to facilitate the more effective washing of the kitchen waste bins, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining this type of equipment it had not been possible to instal the plant by the end of the year.

The present system, instituted during the War, achieved its purpose but we must now look ahead and provide facilities which are hygienically sound and of the minimum inconvenience to the community.

I hope that we shall eventually be able to provide each household with a covered container and put into operation a house to house collection of kitchen waste.

In May the Council decided to purchase 100 kitchen waste containers to give this system a trial but unfortunately, owing to supply difficulties, the containers had not been delivered by the end of the year.

### **Buildings.**

The difficult question of heating the main salvage shed containing the paper baling press, office, etc., was effectively overcome by the installation in September, of a Senior Tangye stove, which has proved most satisfactory.

### **Staff.**

The staff of the Cleansing and Salvage Department comprises a foreman, 16 men or youths and 4 women or girls.

### **Vehicles.**

Four vehicles are operated, two rear loading S.D. freighters, one 3-ton Commer ex-army lorry and a 10-cubic yard side loading Dennis. The two rear loading freighters were 8 years and 12 years old respectively on the 31st December, 1946, and the Dennis was delivered in February, 1945. It was necessary in July, 1946, to send back the older freighter used for refuse collection to Messrs. Shelvoke & Drewry Limited of Letchworth, Herts, for reconditioning.

One rear loading S.D. freighter and the Commer lorry are used for the collection of salvage. The same freighter is engaged mornings in collecting kitchen waste from the communal food bins. The Dennis and one freighter are engaged on ashes and refuse collection. The Commer lorry which had given constant and good service since its purchase as an ex-army vehicle in 1941, has proved a very valuable vehicle.

### **Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

In September, on the instructions of the Health Committee, I submitted a report on a scheme of ownership and maintenance of dustbins by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 75) which, although recommended by that Committee, was not adopted by the Council.



In May, dustbins were once again returned to the premises after emptying and were emptied at fortnightly intervals till February, 1947, when we again put into operation a weekly collection of house refuse.

Towards the latter part of the year the collection of refuse became difficult, the cold weather resulting in a greatly increased amount of refuse to be removed and one vehicle was held up for spares for nearly a month. In addition, several members of the staff, including one of the drivers were away from duty owing to illness or injury.

1,085 loads of refuse were collected which, based on monthly check weighings, amounts to approximately 3,236 tons of house refuse which were disposed of at the controlled tip at Prospect Road.

The tip is maintained in good condition but it is difficult to obtain soil for covering and we have to rely chiefly on ashes in the refuse, supplemented by road sweepings.

### **Provision of Dustbins.**

214 dustbins were sold by the Council to householders and owners of property in the district. Difficulties were experienced, however, in maintaining a supply of bins of B.S. Specification because the manufacturers were continually held up for the necessary steel sheets.

52 informal notices requiring the provision of a dustbin were served and of these 45 were complied with.

3 Statutory Notices under the provision of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, were also served and these were complied with.

### **The Financial Aspect of the Cleansing Service.**

During the year ending 31st March, 1947, collection and disposal of refuse required the sum of £6,661 . 11s. . 9d.

I doubt if there is a Service where more money can be wasted than in the Public Cleansing Service, but neither is there a Service that shows greater dividends for efficiency, although not necessarily in terms of money. The total sum may seem high but it is offset by an income of £3,222 . 18s. . 8d. leaving a net cost of £3,438 . 13s. . 1d.

This service, therefore, which includes the emptying of dustbins and kitchen waste bins, collecting and disposing of salvage and household refuse, costs Farnborough rather less than a penny per head of the population per week.

## **3. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one situated at South Farnborough and the other in Cove.

Some trouble was experienced by certain sewers in the district becoming surcharged during heavy rain in South Farnborough, this caused the flooding by sewage of basements in Lynchford Road.

The Engineer and Surveyor reported that to remedy this matter would involve the relaying of a considerable length of main sewer and surface water drainage. The Council resolved to carry out temporary works in an endeavour to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Eleven cesspools in the district are emptied weekly by the Council, also fifty-two chemical closets at the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

One statutory Notice was served during the year under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the reconstruction of a septic tank and this was complied with.

#### 4. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the river Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the river Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

#### 5. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

All premises where sewers are available within the statutory limit, are provided with fresh water closets. There are approximately twenty pail closets in use at private dwelling houses, two of these are emptied twice weekly by private contractors on behalf of the Council.

#### 6. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There is an insufficiency of public conveniences in the district particularly in the South Ward. It is proposed to convert the wartime Gas Cleansing Station into public conveniences for both sexes, if agreement from the Ministry of Health regarding expenditure can be obtained.

#### 7. DISINFECTION

This work is carried out by our Ambulance Service Staff.

Some 73 consignments of bedding, etc., from houses or premises in which cases of disease or illness had occurred or were verminous, were dealt with at the Steam Disinfector.

In addition 64 properties were visited for the disinfection and disinfestation of rooms.

The Ford 10-cwt. Van has given good service throughout the year chiefly in connection with disinfection and vermin control.

#### 8. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Observation was kept on chimneys coming within the provisions of the Public Health Act and a number of complaints were dealt with by informal action.

Your Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and during the year your Chief Sanitary Inspector was elected to serve on the National Executive Council of the Society.

The Council are installing gas ignition coke grates in the new houses on the Hawley Lane Estate and when sufficient and suitable coke is available there should be little smoke from this area which will greatly assist the campaign against domestic smoke in the district. I consider it unfortunate that the Ministry of Works installed the old type of grate in the fifty experimental houses which they erected on the Estate.

## 9. VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

### (a) Rodent Destruction.

Rodent destruction was again actively carried on during 1946. A free service is in operation and as a result ready co-operation is obtained from householders and occupiers of business premises. Few major infestations occurred during the year, but small, scattered infestations were fairly numerous, the majority being traced to food stores, poultry runs, waste ground, etc.

A survey and comprehensive treatment of the whole district is being carried out under the Private Dwellings—Special Scheme 1946/47.

The extensive keeping of poultry, often in improvised buildings not "rat proofed," is an attraction for rats. There are approximately 890 domestic poultry keepers in the district. Advice was given on the ratproofing of runs and buildings.

The following table gives details of complaints of infestation received and work carried out :—

Complaints received were	...	...	...	197
Premises found to be infested	...	...	...	257
Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	427
Visits for baiting and extermination	...	...	...	2238
Premises cleared of infestation	...	...	...	271

### Rodent Treatment of the Sewers.

There was a considerable improvement over last year and only one section was found to be infested. This was the old system in South Farnborough.

Periodical treatment was given to the Refuse Tip and Sewerage Works keeping infestation down to a very low level.

### North East Hants Workable Area for Rodent Control.

The North East Hants Workable Area was formed early in 1946, the initial report on Rodent Work being rendered in June of that year. The area comprises the Aldershot, Farnborough, Hartley Wintney and Fleet districts in conjunction with the local Army and Air Force Authorities. Each district is represented by a member of a Local Authority and the Sanitary Inspector.

Quarterly Meetings are held in the respective districts.

Periodical meetings of the Rodent Officers and operators are also held when the Officers discuss technical matters and problems arising in their districts.

### Other Vermin.

A considerable amount of work was done in the treatment of vermin, including cockroaches, ants, bugs, wasps, mosquitoes, moths, etc., 91 visits of inspection to private properties and 48 to food premises were made in this connection.

## **Bed Bugs.**

21 premises comprising 33 rooms were disinfested. The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide, incorporating D.D.T. or Gammexane, and removal of bedding to the disinfecting station for steam treatment.

## **Cockroaches.**

This pest is very common in premises where food is prepared. The Department undertakes extermination and control work in hotels and bakehouses, the cost of the work being borne by the proprietors.

## **Ants.**

Special attention had again to be directed to the control of this pest. Large infestations were reported at the Hazel Avenue Estate and Empress Woods, but these were successfully treated to the satisfaction of residents.

## **Mosquitoes.**

Likely breeding places for mosquitoes were kept under observation and treatment carried out as required.

## **10. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA**

Table 1 (appendix A) on page 28 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

## **11. TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS**

There are three sites on which caravans are stationed in addition to a number of vans on single sites in other parts of the district. At the above mentioned sites many of the caravans are stationed permanently whilst others are used in connection with travelling shows. 3 licences were granted for caravans during the year.

## **SECTION D.**

### **HOUSING**

The following is a summary of progress made towards the provision of new or additional accommodation.

#### **New Houses Completed by the Council.**

Prefabricated temporary dwellings	...	...	100
Permanent dwellings (3 bedroom type)	...	...	52

Fifty of the permanent houses were erected by the Ministry of Works as experimental houses and upon completion were handed over to the Council.

Three additional dwellings were provided by the conversion of existing houses into flats.

Nine houses or premises were requisitioned by the Council and 43 families accommodated.

Nine houses were erected by private enterprise.

During the year the work of supervision of Council Houses and Estates and letting of the Council Houses, formerly carried out by this Department, was transferred to a newly created Housing Department, together with the staff engaged on the work.

Housing in the district is still acute and accommodation very scarce.



## **Inspection and repair of Houses.**

There was very little improvement in the supply of materials and labour for the carrying out of housing repair work, and the Department still continued to deal solely with the more urgent defects in houses in the district.

189 houses were inspected and 424 re-inspections were made. 43 Notices requiring urgent repairs were complied with during the year. Two Statutory Notices were served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936.

Attention was also given to a block of 23 dwellings which are occupied chiefly by old age pensioners, at the low rent of 2/6 per week.

These dwellings consist of sub-standard one and two roomed bungalows, without through ventilation, food stores, separate water supply, sinks or drainage, and in most cases inadequate cooking facilities. The closet and washing accommodation consists of two blocks of water closets (one for males and one for females) adjacent to a communal wash house from which water is obtained for domestic purposes.

Under normal conditions these cottages would have been represented as a Clearance Area or dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The owner has signified his agreement to carry out a scheme of minor reconstruction, converting the existing buildings into two and three roomed bungalows, and to provide a separate water supply, sink, drainage and adequate cooking facilities to each reconstructed cottage. This will be undertaken when practicable and when some of the cottages become vacant. In the case of one cottage which was quite unfit the owner gave an undertaking not to allow it to be used for living or sleeping purposes.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out is given in appendices B and C.

## **SECTION E.**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

#### **(a) THE MILK SUPPLY**

There are four dairy farms, nine dairies and seventeen retail purveyors on the Register and constant supervision of these premises and the milk supply was maintained. Sixty-six samples of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, 9, or 14%, did not reach the standard required for accredited milk.

Thirty-two samples of pasteurised milk, including school milk, were submitted to the phosphates test and all were satisfactory.

The above figures show a marked improvement on the previous year when 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of all milk samples taken did not reach the standard.

For some time considerable difficulty was experienced with one dairy in the district, the management and methods being very unsatisfactory. Although regular visits were made, and advice, and on occasions, practical demonstrations given, very little permanent improvement took place. For a time whilst constant supervision was exercised by your Inspectors the work carried on satisfactorily, but when visits became of necessity less frequent, the business reverted to its previous unsatisfactory state.

After repeated warnings and interviews with your Health Committee had not produced the desired results, the Council resolved to take action under Section 22, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to cancel the registration of the dairyman. Accordingly the necessary notice was served, but prior to the date on which the dairyman was to have appeared before the Health Committee to show cause why he should not have his registration cancelled he disposed of the business.

Improvements were carried out at one dairy by the extension of the premises and the installation of a mechanical bottle washing machine and a bottle filling machine.

Additional water closet accommodation and lavatory basins were also provided at this dairy for both male and female employees.

### **Cleansing and Sterilising of milk bottles and Equipment.**

Attention was given to this important part of dairy work, and 29 samples of all sizes of milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 9 did not comply with a standard of 600 organisms per bottle. In addition four samples of churn washings were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

### **Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.**

Twenty-three samples of milk were submitted to a biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in one case a positive result was obtained.

Arrangements were made immediately with the Milk Marketing Board for the whole of the milk produced at this farm to be sent to a pasteurising plant until such time as the milk was free from infection.

## **(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

There is one slaughterhouse operating in the Urban District under the control of the Ministry of Food which caters for the needs of this District, the adjoining Urban District of Fleet and the Rural District of Hartley Wintney. These two authorities make a contribution to Farnborough towards the salary of a second Additional Sanitary Inspector to assist in meat inspection work. We have not, however, had a second Inspector since October, 1941, and the work has been carried out by the remaining staff. This has necessitated working much overtime during evenings and week ends particularly as the number of animals killed has increased since 1941.

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo 62 (Food) and 317 visits were made during the year for this purpose.

During the year two cases of congenital T.B. in calves under 10 days old were found. Details of one of the calves was forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, so that the dam could be traced and examined for T.B. with a view to slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

It was found that 39.3% of all cows inspected were affected in some degree with tuberculosis.

Five cows were found to have lesions of tuberculosis either in the supra-mammary gland or substance of udder. This represented about 1% of all cows inspected and 2.3% of those cows found to be affected with tuberculosis.

These figures I am pleased to report show a considerable reduction on the number found to be so affected in the previous year.

The percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis in any degree is still in the region of 40% and until tuberculosis can be eradicated from the dairy herds of the country, milk should, in my opinion, be pasteurised.

The Council expressed grave concern at the high percentage of tuberculosis in cows examined at the slaughterhouse, and copies of the resolution were forwarded to the Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and to the Local Parliamentary Representative, together with a suggestion that urgent remedial measures be adopted by His Majesty's Government with a view to the eventual elimination of tuberculosis among cattle in the United Kingdom.

During the year 6,863 animals were slaughtered in the district. This is a slight reduction on the total number of animals slaughtered in the previous year, although the number of bovines showed an increase.

Seven specimens were forwarded for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Department, University of Reading. One of these was the carcase of a pig condemned for the rare disease Leucocythaemia which was retained by the Veterinary Investigation Department for research purposes. I should like to express my thanks to N. S. Barron, Esq., *Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.*, Veterinary Investigation Officer, for the work carried out in connection with the examination of these specimens and the valuable information supplied to the Department.

**TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.**

Bulls Bullocks Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	
1143	540	1461	3282	437	No. Killed
1143	540	1461	3282	437	No. Inspected
6	13	2	—	—	<b>Tuberculosis</b> Whole Carcases
134	199	4	—	13	Part Carcases
12.2	39.3	0.4	—	3.0	Percentage
—	7	—	1	33	<b>Other Diseases</b> Whole Carcases
132	93	4	258	63	Part Carcases
11.5	18.5	0.3	7.9	22.0	Percentage

The amount of meat condemned was 17 tons, 19 cwts. 42 lbs.

## Other Foods.

102 visits were made to inspect food at food shops and food preparing premises, and the following quantities were condemned :—

674 tins Milk	11 packets Suet
185 tins Meat	2 packets Chocolate Semolina
114 tins Fish	450 lbs. Frozen Rabbit
95 tins Vegetables	350 lbs. Pancake Mixture
15 tins Meat and Veg.	474 lbs. Imported Meat
10 tins Soup	159 lbs. Sultanas
36 tins Fruit	149 lbs. Flour
8 tins Tomatoes	84 lbs. Butter Beans
3 tins Syrup	28 lbs. Biscuits
63 jars Jam	27 lbs. Bacon
3 jars Paste	27 lbs. Prunes
1 jar Mincemeat	96 lbs. Dates
9 jars Pickles and Sauces	7 lbs. Icing Sugar
1 jar Peanut Butter	7 lbs. Herrings
13 doz. jars Sprats	5 lbs. Butter
1 bottle Coffee	2 lbs. Coffee
54 packets Chocolate Pudding	50½ stone Fish
12 packets Yorkshire Pudding	3 tins Veg. Salad
10 packets Cereals	1 tin Ovaltine
108 Eggs	2 Swiss Rolls
15 sacks Chestnuts	1 Steak Pie
3 bars Chocolate	28½ lbs. Cheese
1 bottle Lemon Squash	

### (c) Food Preparing Premises.

The many outbreaks of illness as a result of eating contaminated food has focussed attention on the need for far greater supervision being exercised over these premises.

In my opinion there is a woeful lack of knowledge of hygiene amongst both proprietors and employees in many of these establishments. The way in which crockery is washed is often most unsatisfactory.

Do employees thoroughly wash their hands after visiting a sanitary convenience and before handling food? Do they know that this is the way that intestinal diseases are spread? The answer is "no" in only too many cases. Yet when the Central Council for Health Education endeavoured to give publicity to this a few years ago, almost all the national newspapers refused to print it as they feared it might give offence.

In my opinion the remedy is :—

- (a) Adequate supervision by the Department and
- (b) Instruction in food hygiene to employees in the food trade.

In my report for 1944, I pointed out that it was not possible to exercise the necessary supervision with the existing inspectorial staff. Constant supervision, together with the training of employees, is absolutely essential in my view if we are to ensure that food is free from contamination. I think it is very desirable that a course of lectures or classes on food hygiene be organized for persons engaged in handling



food. To be successful this would require the co-operation of the employers and, if comprehensive, would involve a large number of people.

68 inspections were made of cafes, restaurants, snack bars and other food preparing premises.

I hope that with the appointment of an Additional Sanitary Inspector it will be possible to exercise more supervision over our food premises.

#### (e) **Ice Cream**

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors of the surrounding districts held a number of meetings to discuss the registration of Ice Cream premises and the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream, and made recommendations to ensure, as far as practicable, uniformity of administration in the districts represented.

Suggestions were also made as to what further legal powers were considered necessary for effectively controlling the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream. The Report of the meeting was submitted to the Councils of the Local Authorities represented.

#### (f) **Bakehouses**

There are 16 bakehouses on the register and routine inspections were carried out.

### **AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer-in-Charge of the Civil Ambulance Service.

The demands on the service increased still further during the year and 862 cases were dealt with. March with its inclement weather was the busiest month on record, 147 calls were answered, involving a mileage of 3172·6. February came second with 100 cases and a mileage of 1871·2.

#### **Description and Scope of Service.**

Since 1927, a unified ambulance service has operated in the Farnborough Urban District through the Public Health Department.

The Farnborough Ambulance Service also covers the Borough of Aldershot and the Urban Districts of Frimley and Camberley and Fleet for infectious disease cases, and the Urban District of Fleet for general ambulance work. Cases are also dealt with in adjacent Urban and Rural areas on behalf of the Public Assistance Authority. A limited number of patients are taken to County Council Sanatoria 40 and 80 miles away. Mutual assistance arrangements operate with the ambulance services of adjoining Authorities.

#### **Transport.**

The service operates two ambulances. These ambulances are giving good service although ambulance No. 1 is now 14 years old and ambulance No. 2 is 8 years old. Both are Ford vehicles fitted with Lomas bodies and can each carry two stretcher cases.

## Staff.

Two full time drivers are employed, supplemented by a panel of reserve drivers and attendants belonging to the organization of St. John. One trained nurse receives payment for infectious disease attendance and carries out other work in the service voluntarily. The full time staff are trained in first aid and the transport of the sick and injured. They are also mechanics, maintaining in repair all vehicles in the Public Health Department and also the plant at the Salvage Works and Steam Disinfecter.

## Communications.

There are two telephone lines to the Health Department with night extensions to the homes of the drivers. Two reserve voluntary drivers and one nurse also have telephones installed.

## Charges.

Accident and infectious cases within the Urban District, no charge.

Other journeys, first 20 miles, 1/3 per mile, over 20 miles 10d. per mile.

## Operational and Financial Particulars.

No. of Calls.	Year ended 31st March		
	1947	1946	1945
Infectious Disease ... ..	81	79	65
Other Work ... ..	763	601	538
Mileage During Year ... ..	18161	14560	12698
Average Mileage per Case ... ..	21.0	20.3	21.0

## Cost of Service.

	Year ended 31st March		
	1947	1946	1945
	£	£	£
Expenditure ... ..	1033	929	670
Income from Chargeable Calls ...	987	806	610
Net Cost of Service... ..	46	123	60
operating Cost per Mile ... ..	1/1½d.	1/3¼d.	1/1¾d.

This expenditure includes the cost of operating the infectious disease and accident ambulance services from which no income is derived, except for cases dealt with on behalf of other Authorities.

## Maintenance of Vehicles.

No major trouble was experienced during the year with the ambulances, both of which were in almost continuous use during the long spell of very edere weather.

When Aldershot and Camberley Ambulances were off the road due to mechanical defects it was necessary for our service to deal with cases on behalf of these Authorities under the Mutual Assistance scheme.

## Removal to Isolation Hospital of Cases of Infectious Disease.

70 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Aldershot, as follows :—

Aldershot B.C.	...	...	...	...	21
Frimley & Camberley U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	20
Fleet U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	10
Farnborough U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	17
Hartley Wintney R.D.C.	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					70
					<hr/>

In addition 11 cases of Tuberculosis were removed on behalf of the Hants. County Council.

## Mortuary.

18 bodies were conveyed by ambulance to the Mortuary.

## Fleet Urban District.

Under an agreement with the Fleet Urban District Council the Farnborough Ambulance Service covers the Fleet Urban District for general ambulance work and during the year 120 cases were dealt with under that agreement.

## Mutual Support Scheme.

Mutual assistance arrangements have operated as follows during the year

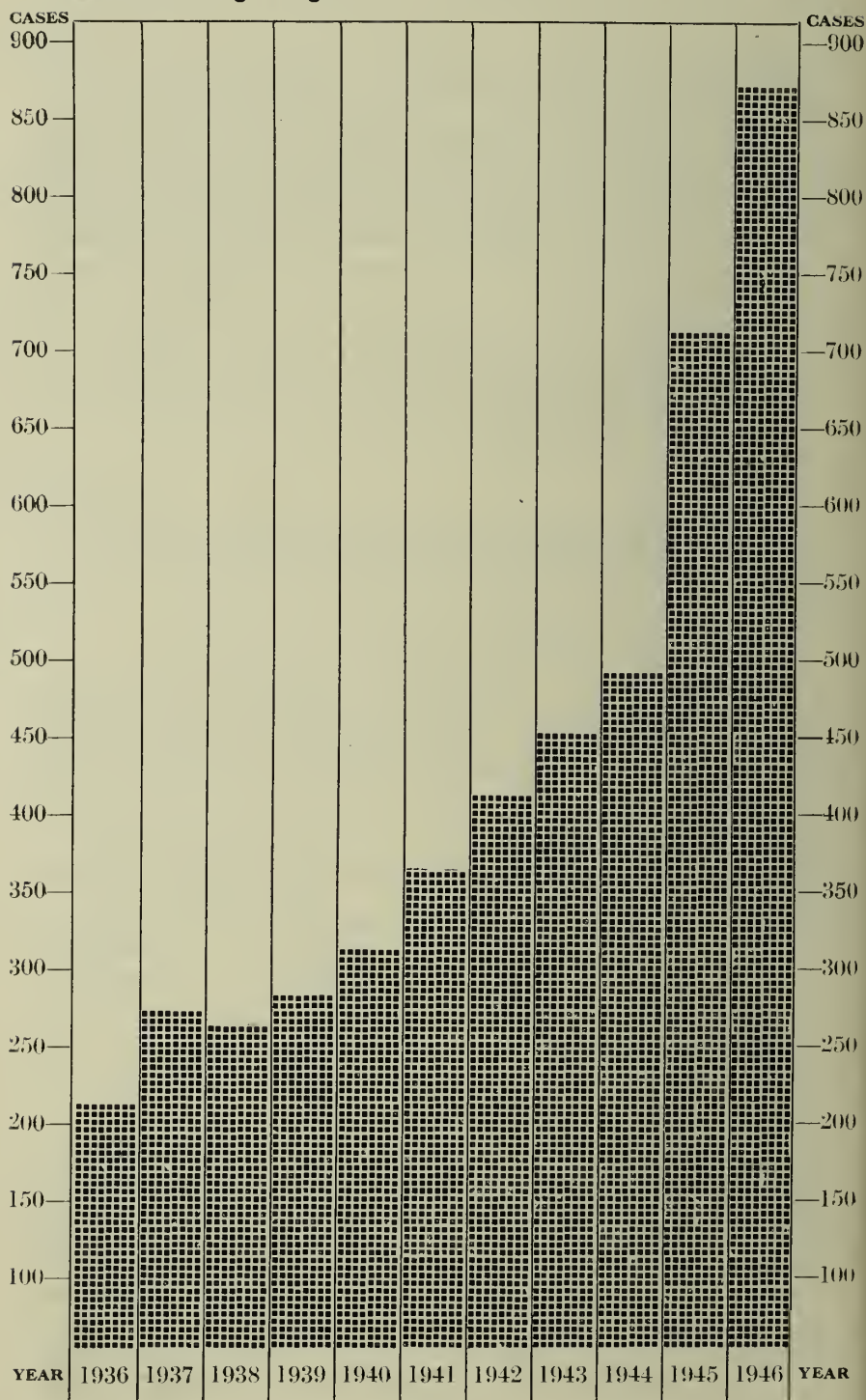
				<i>Assistance given by Farnborough</i>	<i>Assistance received by Farnborough</i>
Aldershot	...	...	...	98	2
Camberley	...	...	...	147	1
Hartley Wintney	...	...	...	3	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...				248	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The mutual assistance given to the neighbouring authorities of Aldershot and Camberley was very considerable. This was mainly due to the fact that towards the latter part of the year neither of these two services were able to operate for a considerable period, and our Service therefore, had to deal with the great majority of cases which occurred in this large area, causing a severe strain on both personnel and vehicles.

## Road and other accidents

25 accidents which occurred in Farnborough were attended by the Ambulance Service.

Table Showing Progress of Ambulance Service Since 1936



## St. John Ambulance Brigade (Farnborough Ambulance and Nursing Divisions)

The Service owes a great deal to the Officers and Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who continued to give excellent voluntary service and were always available with experienced and trained attendants.

## CONCLUSION

I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support during the year, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. C. D. Walmsley, and finally to the staff and workpeople in the Department for their loyal co-operation and excellent work. It has been very encouraging to me.

*I am, Mr Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,*

*Your obedient servant,*

H. L. SNOWDEN,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector*

# APPENDIX A. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

## General Sanitation

*Inspections*

Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases	126
Water Supply ... ..	5
Stables ... ..	2
Piggeries... ..	13
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds... ..	18
Factories... ..	39
Workplaces and Offices ... ..	7
Public Conveniences ... ..	22
Theatres and Places of Entertainment ... ..	13
Refuse Disposal... ..	114
Dustbins... ..	182
Salvage and Refuse Collection ... ..	560
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses ... ..	8
Hostels ... ..	10
Schools ... ..	8
Shops Act, 1934 ... ..	2
Hackney Carriages ... ..	81
Keeping of Animals ... ..	31
Smoke Observations ... ..	19
New Drains approved ... ..	3
Visits to Works in Progress ... ..	24
Old Drains tested ... ..	28
Old Drains inspected ... ..	119
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits ... ..	302

## Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of Food Premises

Meat inspection at the slaughterhouse ... ..	317
Butchers ... ..	47
Fishmongers and poulterers ... ..	10
Grocers ... ..	68
Greengrocers and fruiterers ... ..	14
Cowsheds ... ..	29
Dairies ... ..	124
Ice Cream premises ... ..	31
Food preparing premises ... ..	14
Restaurants ... ..	23
Bakehouses ... ..	14
Miscellaneous food visits ... ..	34

## Sampling

Milk samples obtained ... ..	66
Submitted for Bacteriological Examination ... ..	66
Submitted for Biological Examination ... ..	23
Milk Bottles for Sterility ... ..	29
Milk Churns ... ..	4
Water samples obtained ... ..	2
Ice Cream samples obtained ... ..	6

## Notices Served

Number of Informal Notices served ... ..	145
Number of Informal Notices complied with ... ..	100
Number of Statutory Notices served ... ..	6
Number of Statutory Notices complied with .. ..	3

## Complaints

Number of Complaints received ... ..	165
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## APPENDIX B

### SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

#### Dwellinghouses

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
New roofs provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes and gutters provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty or Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms decorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective windows repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
New ceilings provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staircase, handrails and balustrades repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors and door frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanitary waste pipes replaced by new trapped lead waste pipes discharging into gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards or paths repaved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water services repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External walls rendered with waterproofed cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses provided with baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New bath waste-pipes fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### Drainage and Sanitary Accommodation

Defective W.C. pedestals replaced	...	...	...	...	...	11
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	57
Rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C's. provided with water supply	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage systems repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Choked drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	17

#### Food Premises

Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal walls cement plastered	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and limewashed on request	...	...	...	...	...	4
Provided with drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provided with water supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provided with sink	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provided with constant supply of hot water	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### Miscellaneous

Deposits of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	1

# APPENDIX C

## HOUSING STATISTICS

		Totals
<b>1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.</b>		
(1) a	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	189
b	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	613
(2) a	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1)) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	7
b	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	25
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	156
<b>2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.</b>		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	61
<b>3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.</b>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ... ..	—
(a)	By owners ... ..	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	2
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ... ..	—
(a)	By owners ... ..	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—



<b>(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</b>	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—
3. Number of houses demolished as result of informal action	—
4. Number of persons displaced ... ..	—
<b>(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936</b>	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	1
<b>(e) Overcrowding.</b>	
1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered ... ..	22
2. Number of cases of overcrowding abated ... ..	42
3. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	342

